

CAUTION - THIS FORM REQUIRES
SECURE STORAGE

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	ORIGINATOR'S REQUEST FOR HQS. PROCESSING INDEXING REQUESTED NO INDEXING APPROPRIATE CARD REQUESTED
TO Chief of Station, <input type="checkbox"/>			
INFO Chief of Station, <input type="checkbox"/>			
FROM Chief, Western Hemisphere Division			
SUBJECT O WHABVSS/Name Traces on Hans Ulrich RUDEL and Klaus ALTMANN			
ACTION REQUIRED: REFERENCES			

REF: HYAA-03501, 23 April 74

1. Hans Ulrich RUDEL, aka Juan Ulrico RUDEL, Emilio MEYER and Jose Pedro MATTEIS, DPOB 12 July 1916, Konradswalden, Germany, first emigrated to Argentina in 1948 under the assumed name of Emal MAYER (AA 12-56, 11 Jan 1958). Rudel became a test pilot for the Argentine government and was also employed by the government to recruit young, skilled Germans (DAI-18, 17 Jan 1951). Rudel continued his Nazi political activities, organized an amnesty committee for Germans condemned for war crimes (HAB-765, 18 June 54), and used his political influence with the government to facilitate the entry of Nazi elements into Argentina ☐ 173 IN 33158, 02 Oct 1956). (Above paragraph not for passage to ☐ liaison.)

2. In 1956 Subject was forced to emigrate to Brazil. In Parana he attempted to collect funds from German immigrants for the relief of needy ex-German soldiers and diverted the funds in support of his own political activities (AmGonGen Curitiba Telegram #23, 13 Jan 1958). Rudel frequently travelled to German colonies in Paraguay, speaking in support of the Nazi viewpoint. He also made numerous trips to Germany to renew his German citizenship, maintain his political contacts, and oversee the publication of books he wrote on the Nazi cause. Headquarters traces indicate that Rudel was named on the Italian frontier watch list as of interest to the Secret Affairs Division of the Italian Ministry of the Interior in 1971 (OIRA-54135, 19 May 41).

3. Klaus ALTMANN, aka Claus BARBIER, Klaus BECKER, and "Barbie" DPOB 25 October 1913, Godesberg, Germany, was the former Nazi Gestapo chief of Lyon, France. Known as Klaus Barbie and referred to as "The Butcher of Lyon", he was sentenced to death in absentia by the French military tribunal after World War II for the torture and murder of

(Continued. . . .)

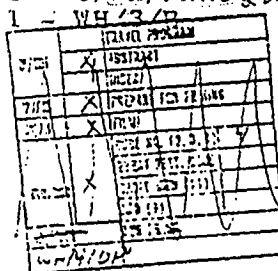
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CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER HYAW-1833 CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	DATE Typed 29 May 1974 HQS FILE NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 201-019126
Distribution: 1 - Chrono 1 - IP 1 - C/WH/NARC SPS 1 - WH/3/B 	ORIGINATING	
	OFFICE WH/4/UP/IA <input type="checkbox"/>	OFFICER TYPYST 'sel' 1839
	COORDINATING	
	OFFICE SYMBOL C/WH/4/UP	DATE 28 MAY 1974
	OFFICE SYMBOL C/WH/NARC	DATE 29 May 74
RELEASE		
OFFICE SYMBOL C/WH/4	DATE 28 MAY 1974	OFFICER'S <input type="checkbox"/>

FORM 53 USE PREVIOUS EDITION.

DISPATCH

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DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION

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S E C R E T

JIVAW-1833

French resistance workers. After the War, he was a witness in several war criminal trials and his wartime activities were investigated by WODUAL authorities. The investigation was inconclusive and he was released (DIR-030170, 30 Apr 1970).

4. From 1946 to 1951 Barbie was a valuable source for LNWILT. Because of French and German efforts to apprehend him, he was documented in the name of Klaus Altmann, DPOB 20 Oct 1915, Berlin. Using a Red Cross passport, he resettled in Bolivia and became a Bolivian citizen. Subject, a former carpenter and mechanic, became associated with Standard Industrial of La Paz in 1966 and represented West German Arms Export Firm, Merex A.G., in Bolivia (HOPW-4732, 01 Mar 1967). (Not for passage to liaison.)

5. Altmann was made the subject of an inquiry in 1966 by a noted WODUAL senator, following charges made on a television program by unidentified Englishmen that Altmann was a former Nazi chief (DIR 030622, 01 May 1970). In 1972, further publicity resulted when Beate KLARSFELD of the International League for the Fight Against Anti-Semitism travelled to La Paz to press similar charges against Altmann (HOPW-06303, 27 Nov 1972). The French government has repeatedly pressed for the extradition of Altmann, but as there is no Bolivian-French extradition agreement, Bolivia has rejected all French demands. Subject served an eight month sentence in 1973 for using false documents to enter Bolivia from Peru, where he is wanted for currency fraud. The Bolivian government has rejected Peruvian requests for Altmann's extradition (Reuter News Service 29 Oct 1973).

6. Headquarters has no evidence of MHABYSS activities on the part of Rudel or Altmann, and cannot verify Altmann's position as special assistant of the Bolivian police. There is no evidence of any BKHERALD contact with Altmann.

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